

# RUTHLESS SUBMARINE WAR BEGINS

## BERLIN WARNS NATIONS OF WORLD TO KEEP OUT OF 'BARRED ZONES'

### AMERICA PERMITTED TO SEND ONE SHIP WEEKLY TO ONE BRITISH PORT

**President Incredulous When He Receives First Word of Ultimatum and Spends Evening In Deep Study of Message, Which Officials Confess Opens Super-Crisis For Nation**

### PLAN TO STARVE ENGLAND

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Ruthless submarine warfare against all shipping approaching the British Isles, to commence this morning on a scale never before conceived, was announced to the world yesterday afternoon in a series of identic notes handed to the various neutral governments by the German diplomatic representatives.

Count von Bernstorff, ambassador for Germany, yesterday presented a copy of this note to Secretary of State Lansing, the receipt of it bringing amazement in administration circles. It announces Germany's intention to carry on unrestricted submarine warfare in a blockade of the British coast against all shipping, neutral as well as belligerent, with the exception that one American passenger ship a week may travel through the blockade lines under strict rules prescribed by the German government.

#### PLANS TO STARVE OUT BRITAIN

An effort is to be made to starve the British people into an early peace and, if possible, every ship carrying food to the British Isles will be stopped and sunk by a submarine. The blockade is to be attempted on a scale the like of which the world has never seen.

Thus begins the long feared campaign of ruthlessness, urged by many in Germany and predicted as a sequel to the recent peace offer by the Entente Powers in their refusal to discuss the proposal. The plan is credited to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the German chief of staff, and is said to be on a scale and with a disregard of consequences surpassing even the utmost desired by the former grand admiral, von Tirpitz.

#### UNITED STATES FACES BREAK

Again the United States faces a severance of diplomatic relations with the Central Powers, with all the eventual possibilities of being forced to enter the war in defense of American rights upon the sea.

The President's repeated warnings that "All the world's afire" and the recent statement of Secretary Lansing that the United States is "on the verge of war" are now being recalled in the Capitol, in the discussion of this latest move by Germany, and there is a general feeling of apprehension and misgiving. Some congressmen are openly expressing the opinion that nothing can prevent a war between the United States and Germany if the announced plans of the Germans in the use of their submarines are attempted, while others express the hope that there may yet be a way out and that the attitude to be assumed by the government of this country may act as a deterrent to Germany.

#### SUPER-CRISIS IS AT HAND

It is recognized on every hand that this latest note to the neutral Powers from Berlin brings up the super-crisis of all those which have stirred the government in all the thirty months of the war. The United States is now face to face with an issue, which cannot be averted.

All further talk of steps to bring about peace in Europe and of means whereby peace may be preserved to the world after the war appears, to have gone a-glimmering in the face of this German ultimatum to the people of the United States to keep off the sea or to sail for Europe, either on American or other shipping at their peril.

President Wilson was incredulous when he was informed of the press version of the German note, refusing to believe that such a document could have emanated from Berlin. He sent immediately for the official note, which had just been handed to the state department by the German ambassador, and was forced to believe, the official note and the unofficial version in the hands of the newspaper men being practically identical.

#### WILSON GOES TO BED

The President, who studied the text of the note carefully, refused to make any statement. He spent the evening alone, going over the document and refusing to be interrupted. He went to bed at eleven o'clock and thus disposed of any suggestion that he might take immediate action, in view of German announcement that the blockade in its extended, unrestricted form would go into effect this morning.

No inkling of the President's disposition regarding the matter was to be obtained at the state department, while Secretary Lansing would make no comment of his own nor suggest what a probable course would be. He refused to be interviewed and announced only that whatever might be the President's plans could not be stated at this time.

#### FACES THREE POSSIBLE COURSES

There are three courses open for the President, one of which he must accept immediately, in the opinion of the government leaders.

He might again issue a solemn warning to Germany that the United States will hold as a deliberately unfriendly act any submarine attacks made upon neutral shipping. He might decide that the warning given by Berlin in the present note is a sufficient notice of the German intention to disregard these pledges and as a sufficient justification to warrant an immediate severance of all diplomatic relations.

There are two alternatives calling for action on the part of the President. His only other choice would be to wait for the results of the blockade and to determine the course for the United States to pursue as the actual operations develop.

Blockade Flushing Germany

On every side it is agreed that the drastic action now proposed by Germany is to be interpreted as an open confession on the part of the Kaiser and his advisers of the effectiveness of

### American Shipping Permitted To Send One Ship Weekly

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

BERLIN, February 1.—The conditions under which travel between American ports and Great Britain will be allowed by the German admiralty were set forth in detail in the text of the German note delivered in Washington yesterday by Count von Bernstorff.

All travel between the two countries is to be restricted to one steamer each week, the steamer to be of American ownership and sailing under the American flag. The course is to be such as is prescribed by the German admiralty and the sailing dates are to be as set forth in the German note.

This portion of the German note of warning says: "Traffic through the barred zone on regular American passenger steamers will not be molested, providing the route to be followed is as prescribed by the admiralty and only to the port of Falmouth. Such steamers must be specially marked to make their nationality clear and must steam fully lighted at night."

"Only one such steamer each week will be allowed passage through the barred zone in each direction."

"The sailing schedule must be so arranged that such steamers will arrive at Falmouth on a Sunday and leave on a Wednesday."

"The cargo carried on such steamers must be guaranteed by the American government to contain no contraband."

"Neutral steamers now lying in ports in the barred zone can abandon such zones in safety, provided they sail before the end of February."

The announcement of the determination of the government to use the full force of the German navy in its blockade of Great Britain has been received here with the greatest enthusiasm. The early downfall of the British is confidently predicted.

Unofficial estimates of the number of submarines which are believed to be at the disposal of the admiralty for its new campaign vary from three hundred to five hundred.

the British blockade of Germany and a determination to strike back in kind in the only way possible. German officials here estimate that the supply of food on hand in Great Britain is sufficient to last only a month and that the British will be starved into a acknowledgment of defeat if supply ships can be prevented from delivering their cargoes.

It is admitted here by the German diplomats that the plan is to carry starvation to the doors of England by swift, staggering strokes and thus bring an end to the war quickly. The success of this plan, counts upon the operation over a wide area of ocean of an unheard of number of submarines.

The German official here predicted that the end of the war would come now within a month and would be a victory for Germany forced upon a starving England.

Germany in her warning to the world to keep away from "the barred zones" around Great Britain, France and Italy, is regarded here as having virtually renewed and extended the blockade which she proclaimed against those countries beginning February 1, 1915. It was under the terms of that blockade that many unwarmed ships were sent to their doom. Among them was the famous and ill-fated Lusitania, with more than one hundred American women and children on board, and scores of others, in many of which Americans and other non-combatants and neutrals perished.

#### German Good Faith Pledged

This practice was kept up until Germany abandoned it after the sinking of the Channel steamer Sussex, and the stand taken by the United States at that time. Then she gave assurances that she would in the future abide by the dictates of international law. She promised that she would safeguard American citizens and American ships outside of the war zone and that she would sink no steamers anywhere without due warning. This she has repeatedly failed to do.

In her present note she announced that she is willing to "take precautionary measures" and has suggested that means for distinguishing American vessels which are not carrying contraband as provided in the German lists.

These are practically the same conditions which she proposed and which were rejected by the United States following the sinking of the Lusitania, and it is pointed out that the proclamation pushes aside many of the puzzling collateral issues surrounding the submarine controversy and brings it all back to the point the negotiations had reached at the conclusion of the series of notes on the sinking of the Sussex, when Germany promised to cease unwarmed submarine of ships.

It will be remembered, however, that at that time, Berlin, included in the last note to the President the statement of protest, that should the United States fail to secure from Great Britain an easing up of the British restrictions on the commerce of Germany that the German government would resume the "ruthless" campaign which it professed to be willing to abandon.

In reply to this threat the United States government expressly warned Germany that all pledges must be made without reservations and absolutely unconditional.

#### TRANSPORT SUNK

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

PARIS, January 31.—The transport Admiral Magon, carrying 950 soldiers to Salonika and escorted by the destroyer Arc, was sunk by a submarine's torpedo on January 25, according to an announcement today. Of those aboard, 809 were saved.

#### DO YOU COUGH?

Don't overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by A. J. Dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

### New York Port Sealed To Keep German Ships In

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

NEW YORK, February 1.—A series of startling moves began last night when, under orders from Collector of the Port Malone, the port was declared sealed to commerce, strict orders being issued to allow no vessel either to enter or leave the harbor.

All vessels which sailed after the order was issued, including tugs, were met by revenue boats and ordered back to their anchorages or docks.

A torpedo boat has been stationed at Quarantine to enforce the orders of the customs officials and to maintain the neutrality of the port.

The purpose of the sealing of the port remains a mystery. Collector Malone declines to give any explanation or state whether or not he is acting under orders from Washington, while the customs men state that they have received their orders without any explanations.

Malone states only that he has full authority to act on his own initiative and to take such steps as he may see fit in any emergency.

A conference which is regarded as significant was held last night between the deputy collector and the chief of police of Hoboken, although it is not apparent that the closing of the port and the extra precautions taken to guard the harbor is due to any preparations under way on the part of the interned German steamers for a dash to sea.

Twenty-five German liners, including some of the largest and most palatial steamers afloat, are tied up in the Hudson, while there are three Austrian steamers at the Brooklyn docks.

The greatest activity is noticeable amongst the customs men, while the harbor is being constantly played over by searchlights.

### "GOSSIP" AND "RUMOR" BLAMED FOR "LEAK" AT PROBE HEARING

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

NEW YORK, February 1.—The probe of the Capitol leak that led to advance information of the President's "peace note" to the European belligerents reaching New York stock brokers and being used by them, it is charged, for purposes of speculation on Wall Street, resulted yesterday in little beyond testimony that "gossip" and "rumor" originating from persons whose names the witnesses said they could not remember, were all the information the speculators had to go on.

The principal witness before the attorneys employed by the rules committee of the house of representatives to investigate the leak was P. Connolly, a Washington financier and correspondent of the brokerage firm of Hutton & Co., of this city, and a partner of President Wilson's brother-in-law, Poling.

E. F. Hutton, head of the firm, testified on Tuesday that the day before the President's peace statement was published his firm received a private wire telegram from Chicago to the effect that the sender had heard that the state department was going to issue a statement on the economic situation in an attempt to promote peace. Hutton added that his house replied that their Washington wires carried the same information, and said his reference to Washington connections meant F. A. Connolly & Co.

Connolly testified yesterday that this information which his firm sent to Hutton & Co. was based on the gossip and rumor of persons whose names he could not remember.

Connolly was subjected to a grilling cross-examination that lasted two hours and a half, in a futile effort to elicit the exact source of his information. He specifically exonerated Poling, the President's brother-in-law, and smilingly told the committee repeatedly that, to the best of his knowledge, his firm's advice to Hutton & Co. was based principally on "gossip and rumor" gathered by his office and on deductions made from President Wilson's speech before the Gridiron Club.

The testimony of Connolly and Hutton agreed, except in one detail. Hutton thought the Connolly resume of the peace note was received before the first telegram to the Chicago brokers that it was in possession of "Washington advisers." Connolly timed the message later.

The investigating committee has decided to summon to appear before it George A. Ellis Jr., a member of the firm of Hutton & Co., who is ill in Georgia and who is alleged to have sent warning telegrams to his firm. Hutton declared yesterday that what "killed the market" was Secretary Lansing's interview on the day the note was forwarded, in which Lansing said that the country was "on the verge of war." Customers and brokerage houses in the West and South, Hutton said, lost \$2,000,000 in the crash as the result of the note.

The women are Mrs. Alice Wheelodon and her two daughters, the men are her husband and one Alfred George Mason.

A Scotland Yard inspector charged that the defendants and divers others at various times between December 15 and today "did amongst themselves unlawfully and wickedly conspire, confederate and agree together against David Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson, wilfully and with malice aforethought to kill and murder."

Mrs. Wheelodon is 50, one daughter, Ann, is a teacher of 27, and Mason is a chemist, 24. All denied knowledge of any such plot, when arrested. They have so far declined to make any statement.

### BRITAIN WILL HOLD GERMANY'S COLONIES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, February 1.—Walter Hume Long, statesman and publicist, in an address last night declared that Great Britain cannot afford to relinquish the German colonies she has taken in the course of this war. He declared that such a thing as "giving them up" is preposterous.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, February 1.—Captain Norton, of the auxiliary cruiser Laurentie, at the coroner's inquest here yesterday, said that there was ample time to save all hands after the vessel struck the mine, but that rough weather sank some of the boats. But 130 were saved out of the crew of 470.

### GERMANY IS READY TO SUNDER RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

**Announcement of Repudiation of Her Pledges Regarding Diver War Followed By Official Statement That She Is Prepared For Any Act This Government May Take**

### WILL FIGHT TO LAST OUNCE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

BERLIN, February 1.—Following the announcement of the text of the note despatched yesterday to the various neutral Powers, warning all shipping of the extension of the war zone and announcing the intention of Germany to make unrestricted use of her submarines, an official announcement was made that Germany is prepared for a rupture of friendly relations with the United States.

Despite these preparations, Germany stands ready, says the official announcement to take up in a friendly spirit whatever issues may arise between the two governments as a result of the German determination to strengthen the blockade against her enemies.

#### NOT VON TIRPITZ PLAN

The plan of Germany as outlined in the note of yesterday is not, declares unofficial but reliable report, due to any plans made by Admiral von Tirpitz, nor is he connected in any way with the new policy announced.

The information is that von Tirpitz was displaced because it was decided not to prosecute the campaign along the lines he inaugurated.

The "barred zones" as outlined in the note, within which shipping is prohibited, include the waters around Great Britain, France and Italy and in the Eastern Mediterranean. The text of the note includes the following, the kernel of the message:

"From February 1, 1917, within the barred zones around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the Eastern Mediterranean, all sea traffic forthwith will be opposed."

#### BERLIN'S OFFICIAL EXPLANATION

The explanation given by the German government for its new move, as contained in the note, is that "the attempt to establish an undertaking between the adversaries of the Central Powers, having been answered by the announcement of intensified warfare, the Imperial government must now continue its warfare for existence. The Imperial government is therefore forced to do away with the restrictions which until now it has insisted upon for use of its fighting means at sea."

#### GERMANY'S TASK

Conservative Reichstag leader Count Westarp, in a speech before the Nationalist gathering in Magdeburg recently, said:

"Our task is now to fight to the last ounce of determination until we go down or win. The last ounce of strength must be exerted. There is no means of war which we must refrain from using. Against England we have too little in our hands. England on the other hand possesses our colonies, has eliminated our merchant fleet and effectively blocked us off."

"If we are to make headway against England we must strike its vital nerve, its merchant fleet. With our cruiser warfare we have dealt England powerful blows, and it is technically possible to increase our performances. But the main thing remains the war on merchantmen. It is a happy sign that no one feels the need of trying to influence the intentions and decisions of the military authorities, but that they have the complete confidence of all."

### Campaign For Ruthless War Wins Out In Germany

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, February 1.—For weeks inspired and almost semi-official statements have been coming from Berlin, indicating that the government was absolutely decided against the many plans for a resumption of the "ruthless" submarine war. Information received only today shows that a very careful campaign has been waged for the "full use of all sea forces," and has reached its full effect only recently. It is urged that such a means of meeting the British blockade is essential—almost vital to Germany's continued power and existence.

The feeling here is that no matter what happens there is little prospect that the government will take action now. It is pointed out that congress as at present constituted is opposed to all thought of war, and that it would be impossible for the President, no matter what his wishes might be, to get the people behind him in an effort to force the hands of the senators and representatives, who are going out of office in a month's time, and are in a position of indifference to the wishes of the Chief Executive.

### MISSIONARY'S MURDERER SENTENCED TO DIE IN JAPAN

(Special Cablegram to Hawaii Shipper)

TOKYO, January 31.—Hitomi Kawakami, murderer of a Canadian missionary and his wife at the Kuruzawa summer resort, was sentenced yesterday in the appeal court of Tokyo, to the penalty of death. He was sentenced to death in the district court recently but he appealed immediately and was given the same sentence in the higher court.

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### TIME SAVING PLAN IS PROPOSED TO CONGRESS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Congressional action to authorize setting the clocks of the country one hour ahead was asked today in recommendation by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.